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The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 1, of Vol. IX.] MONDAY MAY 30, 1791. [WHOLE No. 417.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
Have just received a large assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS;
Imported in the last vessels
From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 51tf.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1791.

WE, the commissioners, appointed to receive subscriptions to the bank of the united states, do hereby give public notice, that the books will be opened by us for that purpose, at the bank of Northamerica, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
BEAL BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWEL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER,

☞ *The printers of newspapers throughout the united states, are requested to insert the above.* t 4. Jul.

Printing office, Bennington, May 23, 1791
Now in the press, and with all possible expedition will be published,
A NEAT OCTAVO EDITION OF THE
STATUTE LAWS
OF
VERMONT.

THE publication of this edition of the laws, has been deferred, for various reasons, for a long time; the earnest importunity of many of the subscribers, has induced the proposed publisher to proceed on the work immediately, and as great care will be taken to render the edition correct, it is hoped and expected that an indulgent public will kindly patronize an undertaking so obviously calculated for general utility.

The book will contain the statutes, now in force, from the old book, together with those of later date, and the acts respecting the surveyor general's sales; notwithstanding which important additions, the books, well bound, will be afforded to subscribers at the reasonable rate of ONE DOLLAR *each, payable in cash, or grain at the cash price, delivered at the printing office or papermill in Bennington, where the books will be delivered to subscribers when finished.*

☞ *Those who subscribe for six will have a seventh gratis.*

*** *Subscriptions are received at the printing office, and by the several postriders from said office.*

THE proprietors of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of 1 pound on each right, public rights excepted, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment, at Rutland, the 2nd day of November last, to defray the expence of allotting two divisions in said township, two hundred acres in the first, and one hundred acres in the second division, and making a plan of the same, and other incidental charges;—the proprietors are therefore requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOEL ROBERTS, *collector.*

Rutland, March 16, 1791. 52B2

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Moulton, late of Castleton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the last Mondays of August, and September, and the 26th day of October next, at the house of the widow of the aforesaid deceased, in said Castleton, from one o'clock p. m. till eight on each of said days.

☞ *No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.*

NEHEMIAH HOIT,
JOHN WHITLOCK,
ABIJAH BROWNSON,

Castleton, May 4, 1791. 52t2

WEBSTER'S SPELLING-BOOK,
For sale at this office.

Miscellany.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

An allegory.

"LIFE," says Seneca, "is a voyage, in the progress of which, we are perpetually changing our scenes: we first leave childhood behind us, then youth, then the years of ripened manhood, then the better or more pleasing part of old age."—The perusal of this passage having excited in me a train of reflections on the state of man, the incessant fluctuation of his wishes, the gradual change of his disposition to all external objects, and the thoughtlessness with which he floats along the stream of time, I sunk into a slumber amidst my meditations, and, on a sudden, found my ears filled with the tumult of labor, the shouts of alacrity, the shrieks of alarm, the whistle of winds, and the dash of waters.

My astonishment for a time repressed my curiosity; but soon recovering myself so far as to inquire whither we were going, and what was the cause of such clamour and confusion; I was told that they were launching out into the ocean of life; that we had already passed the straights of infancy, in which multitudes had perished, some by the weakness and fragility of their vessels, and more by the folly, perverseness, or negligence of those who undertook to steer them; and that we were now on the main sea, abandoned to the winds and billows, without any other means of security than the care of the pilot, whom it was always in our power to choose among great numbers that offered their directions and assistance.

I then looked round with anxious eagerness; and first turning my eyes behind me, saw a stream flowing through flowery islands, which every one that sailed along seemed to behold with pleasure; but no sooner touched, than the current, which, though not noisy or turbulent, was yet irresistible, bore him away. Beyond these islands all was darkness, nor could any of the passengers describe the shore at which he first embarked.

Before me, and on either side, was an expanse of waters violently agitated, and covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. It appeared to be full of rocks and whirlpools, for many sunk unexpectedly while they were courting the gale with full sails, and insulting those whom they had left behind. So numerous, indeed, were the dangers, and so thick the darkness, that no caution could confer security. Yet there were many, who, by false intelligence betrayed their followers into whirlpools, or by violence pushed those whom they found in their way against the rocks.

The current was invariable and insurmountable; but though it was impossible to sail against it, or to return to the place that was once passed, yet it was not so violent as to allow no opportunities for dexterity and courage, since, though none could retreat back from danger, yet they might often avoid it, by oblique direction.

It was, however, not very common to steer with much care or prudence; for, by some universal infatuation, every man appeared to think himself safe, though he saw his consorts every moment sinking round him; and no sooner had the waves closed over them, than their fate and misconduct were forgotten; the voyage was pursued with the same jocund confidence; every man congratulated himself upon the soundness of his vessel, and believed himself able to stem the whirlpool in which his friend was swallowed, or glide over the rocks on which he was dashed: nor was it often observed that the sight of a wreck made any man change his course: if he turned aside for a moment, he soon forgot the rudder, and left himself again to the disposal of chance.

This negligence did not proceed from indifference or from weariness of their present condition; for not one of those who had thus rushed upon destruction, failed, when he was sinking, to call loudly upon his associates for that help which could not now be given him; and many spent their last moments cautioning others against the folly by which they were intercepted in the midst of their course. Their benevolence was sometimes praised, but their admonitions were unregarded.

The vessels in which we had embarked being confessedly unequal to the turbulence of the stream of life, were visibly impaired in the course of the voyage; so that every passenger was certain, that how long soever he might by favorable accidents, or by incessant vigilence, be preserved, he must sink at last.

This necessity of perishing might have been expected to sadden the gay, and intimidate the daring, at least to keep the melancholy and timorous in perpetual torments, and hinder them from any enjoyment of the varieties and gratifications which nature offered them as the solace of their labors; yet in effect none seemed less to expect destruction than those to whom it was most dreadful; they all had the art of concealing their danger from themselves; and those who knew their inability to bear the sight of the terrors that embarrassed their way, took care never to look forward, but found some amusement for the present moment, and generally entertained themselves by playing with Hope, who was the constant associate of the voyage of life.

Yet all that Hope ventured to promise, even to those whom she favored most, was, not that they should escape, but that they should sink last; and with this promise every one was satisfied, though he laughed at the rest for seeming to believe it. Hope, indeed, apparently mocked the credulity of her companions; for, in proportion as the vessel grew leaky, she redoubled her assurances of safety; and none were more busy in making provision for a long voyage, than they whom all but themselves saw likely to perish soon by irreparable decay.

In the midst of the current of life, was the gulf of intemperance, a dreadful whirlpool, interspersed with rocks, of which the pointed crags were concealed under water, and the tops covered with herbage, on which Ease spread couches of repose, and with shades, where Pleasure warbled the song of invitation. Within sight of these rocks, all who sailed on the ocean of life must necessarily pass. Reason indeed was always at hand to steer the passengers through a narrow outlet, by which they might escape; but very few could, by her entreaties or remonstrances, be induced to put the rudder into her hand, without stipulating that she should approach so near to the rocks of Pleasure, that they might solace themselves with a short enjoyment of that delicious region, after which they always determined to pursue their course without any other deviation.

Reason was too often prevailed upon so far by these promises, as to venture her charge within the eddy of the gulf of Intemperance, where, indeed, the circumvolution was weak, but yet interrupted the course of the vessel, and drew it, by insensible rotations, towards the centre. She then repented her temerity, and with all her force endeavored to retreat; but the draught of the gulf was generally too strong to be overcome; and the passenger, having danced in circles with a pleasing and giddy velocity, was at last overwhelmed and lost. Those few whom reason was able to extricate, generally suffered so many shocks upon the points which shot out from the rocks of Pleasure, that they were unable to continue their course with the same strength and facility as before, but floated along timorously and feebly, endangered by every breeze, and shattered by every ruffle of the water, till they sunk, by slow degrees, after long struggles, and innumereble expedients, always repining at their own folly, and warning others against the first approach of the gulf of intemperance.

There were artists who professed to repair the breaches and stop the leaks of the vessels which had been shattered on the rocks of Pleasure. Many appeared to have great confidence in their skill, and some, indeed, were preserved by it from sinking, who had received only a single blow; but I remarked that few vessels lasted long which had been much repaired, nor was it found that the artists themselves continued afloat longer than those who had least of their assistance.

The only advantage which, in the voyage of life, the cautious had above the negligent, was, that they sunk later and more suddenly; for they passed forward till they had sometimes seen all those in whose company they had issued from the straights of infancy, perish in the way, and at last were overset by a cross breeze, without the toil of resistance, or the anguish of expectation. But such as had often fallen against the rocks of Pleasure, commonly subsided by sensible degrees, contended long with the encroaching waters, and harrassed themselves by labors that scarce Hope herself could flatter with success.

As I was looking upon the various fate of the multitude about me, I was suddenly alarmed with an admonition from some unknown power, "gaze not idly upon others when thou thyself art sinking. Whence is this thoughtless tranquility, when thou and they

are equally endangered?" I looked, and seeing the gulf of intemperance before me, I started and awaked.

RAMBLER.

THE DOMESTIC TORNADO.
A FRAGMENT.
In imitation of STERNE.

MY wife, I say, entered the room, where I was sitting with my elbow resting on the table, and my head carelessly leaning on my hand, in one of my lackadaisical moods, musing over the happy prospects of my country under the auspices of the federal government, and the blessings of domestic and matrimonial life—I was thinking how the former might be improved—the last appeared to me almost perfect—at least, thought I within myself, the comforts of a husband exceed those of the solitary, lifeless lump of clay, called the old bachelor, as much as the full blaze of the meridian sun surpasses the glimmering of a lightning-bug, in a dog day twilight.—Yes, and I thanked heaven for it, from my very soul;—but my wife, I say, entered the room—the serpent too once entered paradise. Pardon me, my angel, that thought;—For I protest, with the sincerity of a dying lover, I would blast the villain, who would pronounce or even think thee a snake—There was something, however, which (I know not how nor wherefore) struck me, in thy appearance, that made me involuntarily think of Adam and Eve, apples, serpent, and the devil.—My wife, I have said, or was about saying, entered the room—now, why I should just then think of hissing, of a viper, or of Eve's ear, if I was to suffer the pains of toothdrawing to all eternity, I could not tell—but my wife then entered the room—yes, the very woman, who in the most public and solemn manner, had vowed to love, honor, and *obey* me—she, this woman, my wedded wife, at that luckless moment, entered the room—but not with the same charming countenance, which she wore the first time I ever saw her, which was at a ball, where I had the honor to draw her for partner, and for the first time in my life, felt throbbings of a tender heartache, excited by her elegant dress, her easy manners, her graceful mien and her looks, as smiling and serene, as the face of the earth in the bright morning of May, when not a rude breath of air disturbs the sweet stillness of the scene, or deranges the order of the expanded blossoms and flowers—not with the still small voice of friendship and love, which in the halcion days of courtship, or the shortlived period of the honey-moon, used to distil from her lips, as gentle and refreshing as the falling dew of a summer's evening—but indignation lowred on her brow—every feature was at war—her face, once the seat of angelic smiles, was now a complete miniature of the sea in the tumult and hurlyburly of a storm; lightning flashed from her eyes;—thunder roared upon her tongue; and her voice in vengeance thus burst upon me—"You a man of spirit? you mean, dastardly, cow-hearted son of a shadow—You pretend to be a man of generosity! no! you pitiful, miser-grown image of nothingness——you shapeless substance of a flee's gizzard—you"—hold, hush, cried I, raising myself out of my chair, and advancing towards her, with as much composure as my surprise would permit, hush, my dear; "I am no child," replied she, in a tone which pierced my heart to the quick, "I am not a child; and so you need not attempt to hush me to rest."—Have patience a moment, my love, said I, in a faultering accent; why all this fury, whirlwind of madness?—Whirlwinds! don't compare me to whirlwinds,—she exclaimed, with a frown, which I am sure might be seen through a double pine door—at least I thought so then, it made such an impression upon my shivering soul—I'll, I'll tell you, continued she, with all the natural, unaffected eloquence of a scolding wife, I'll teach you; but not now—the *curtains* are my province, annd I'll read you such a lecture!—then with an air (and a devil of an air it was!) she withdrew, but unfortunately, in her haste, she run bounce against the tea-table, overset it, broke her best set of china into a thousand pieces—Here I expected the storm would return with redoubled fury, and to be fairly broomsticked or distaffed about the house for her carelessness—but I was disappointed—she continued her march, regardless of my broken peace and her broken teacups and saucers, and left me, like an easy, goodnatured, submissive, henpecked husband, as I was, to gather up the fragments of both, which I did as well as I could, and sat down as composed as —— till the idea of the *curtains* rushed back upon my mind, and began to haunt me—Fie! fie, said I to myself, once or twice, it is not worth minding; I'il think no more of it—But, nature was too powerful to be overcome by such feeble chidings—Now, I always had an aversion to *curtains*; so I determined to sneak away after my spouse as bold as an Alexander, and know the worst of it—for I dreaded the confines of the *curtains*; and I solemnly declare, yes, and if it was not against the stomach of my conscience, I should even swear right down, point-blank, there is something in furniture and check and blue and white calico, ave and your red or purple, and white too, which I shall never think of, but with terror; they seem like the regalia of domestic tyranny—Indeed, of all the odious forms of government, with which the world has ever been cursed, the peticoatical tho't I, is the most energetic, at least, if not the worst.—However, as I was a going to relate, I followed my wife, and found that all this mighty tornado arose from the following circumstance. It seemed I had told one of my neighbors, early in the morning, that I thought a silver buckle was as great an ornament to a lady's shoe, as a paste one, where the expence of the latter would bear so hard upon the husband, as to make him curtail some of the good things of his dining table, and the real necessaries of his family, to enable him to make the purchase. In such circumstances, I thought expensive furniture or dress would be quite antifederal. In short, I told him, that paste buckles and poverty were never made to be companions—My neighbor's wife had told mine, and she was then determined to have a pair of paste buckles, that the world might know that we were not poor—I wish I could prove it—I represented to her the folly of the deception, and endeavored to reason with her; but she remained obstinate & fixed in her purpose. The *curtains* were again mentioned; & I told her she should have a pair paste of buckles—I would instantly go to the shops and buy them for her, and bring them to her myself in less than an hour, if she would accept of them.—Not I, indeed, she replied, if I can't have them voluntarily, I vow I wont have them at all—my shoes shall sooner be tied with strings, which will be much more fashionable into the bargain ——I was astonished—I was grieved—but the mechanical words of the starling, 'I can't untie the knot,' at that instant popt into my thoughts. So I resolved to make the best of my bargain; and recollecting that she was my wife, I was composed again and returned in silence to my apartment, thanking heaven, as I walked along, that my sex is distinguished by *beard* and *breeches*.

YORICK JUNIOR.

Foreign Affairs.

Eastindies.

CALCUTTA, *August* 11.

Extract of a letter from the grand army, dated camp at Daraporam 13th July.

"WE arrived here on the 10th instant. It is a large fort situate on the banks of a river in a well cultivated valley; and is about a mile in the rear of our encampment. We hear that Tippo has ascended the Ghauts, and that there are not 200 horse left in the country. Two men whom we made musselmen, after taking them prisoners last war, came in today and brought the accounts.

"On the day of our arrival here, a party of our horse surprized sixty looties, and took the whole, after killing sixteen of them—their horses are sold for the benefit of the army.

"We shall march to Coimbature, and part of the army will proceed to seize upon Dindigul, which we have great reason to believe will surrender on the first summons. The rains, which they say will set in a month hence, will, I fancy, put a stop to our fighting for some time."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the nabob of Arcot's cavalry, dated Triplicam, August 21.

"The first facing our cavalry had with Tippo, we killed 2040 horses by firing only three rounds of grapeshot, which obliged them to leave their camp and fly to the hills. This was not done by the grand army, but by the nabob's cavalry, which, I believe, amounts to 30,000. Prize-money will be distributed shortly as follows: 500 pagodas to sergeants, and 700 to sergeantmajors; as to the amount of an officer's share, I really cannot pretend to ascertain it.

"By late advices from Errode we learn, that a few days before the grand army marched from Coimbatore, a brigade of seapoys with their guns, was sent to take possession of the former. After a few shot had been exchanged, and an eighteen pounder opened on the garrison, they surrendered. They had previously removed every thing of value.

"The detachment sent against Paligautchery, under col. Stewart, was under the necessity of returning. Owing to the heavy rains, and the Monsoons being then at the highest, he could not find encamping ground, nor a spot to erect batteries near enough to do any execution; and the enemy had refused to surrender."

August 23.

The following general order, which was published on the 4th inst. by col. Kelly, to the army under his command, contains an eulogy on the Bengal detachment, as high as words can convey; and will, we trust, afford the greatest pleasure to their brother officers in Bengal, and to the public in general.

GENERAL ORDERS, *August* 4, 1790.

"The review of the Bengal detachment this morning has exhibited a phenomenon to the army, which is worthy of being recorded; that the detachment should have marched a thousand miles, without any diminution worthy of notice, is, in itself, astonishing; but, when we know that one of the companies of artillery, and three of those battallions, had, previously, marched a thousand miles to the place of rendezvous; when we behold, on the parade, their healthy and contented looks, their military air, and their steadiness under arms, we know not which most to admire, the men, or their officers!

The commanding officer will, therefore, content himself with giving the most ample testimony of the sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of lieut. col. Cockerill, and the officers of his detachment, to the commander in chief, on the coast, and to the governor of fort St. George.

The little resistance (if resistance it can be called) which our troops have met with from Tippo, and the astonishing supineness which the enemy have yet shewn, can only be accounted for on these principles, viz. either that Tippo is actually dead, as has been often rumored, or that he is collecting his whole force at or behind the passes, to try a decisive contest, if he is not at Seringapatam; perhaps his hitherto nonresistance may have been politically intended, in order to draw our army into a situation, where from his strong holds and fastnesses, together with superiority of numbers, he may entertain some faint idea of opposing them with success. We trust, however, that all his efforts will prove ineffectual against british courage and discipline, and that the sun of tyranny, usurpation and oppression, is seting fast to rise no more.

Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18. } IT is with pleasure we learn that a sum of money has within a few days been collected, which is more than sufficient to make good all the damages sustained by the poor families who have suffered by the late fire in Dockstreet.

The contributions on this occasion, have been remarkably liberal, and in an uncommon degree display the philanthropy and humanity of our fellow citizens.

In addition to the above, one hundred and seventy eight dollars have been raised by the old american company, at the theatre, for the relief of those unfortunate people.

Newjersey.

NEWARK, *May* 19. On Friday the 6th instant was executed in this town, pursuant to his sentence, William Jones, for the murder of mr. Samuel Shewell.

The unfortunate culprit was attended, in his last moments, by the rev. dr. Macwhorter and the rev. mr. Ogden. The latter rev. gentleman, delivered in the new church, an animated discourse, very happily adapted to the solemn occasion, from GENESIS ix. 16. *Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.* And, at the place of execution, the rev. doctor, in a very pertinent and affecting manner, addressed the surrounding multitudes.

The dying man appeared truly penitent; expressed the justice of his sentence; resignation to his fate and hopes of acceptance with God, through the merits of Christ.

Newyork.

HUDSON, *May* 19. On Monday evening last between the hours of ten and eleven, a small shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and its vicinity.

ALBANY, *May* 23. Last Monday evening between ten and eleven o'clock, we experienced a small shock of an earthquake in this city.—And by accounts from Poughkeepsie, Esopus and many other places, we are informed that it was also felt there about the same time.

As by the constitution of our natures, men are formed to think *differently*—we should cherish the most unlimited spirit of liberality towards each other—intolerent temper of mind is the basis of all the tyranny that ever existed.

Whenever an universality of the same sentiments and opinions is contemplated, the free agency of man is lost sight of; and the reverie has reference to a species of being totally distinct from man.

Extract of a letter from gen. Chapen, in the Genesee country, to his son in this city, dated Canadoque, Sept. 9, 1791.

"I suppose you have many reports your way respecting the situation of indian affairs—we are not under any apprehensions as to the safety of this settlement. The southern indians have insisted on the nations joining them, but they refuse. Col. Pickering will hold a treaty with them the 15th of June at the painted post, near Tioga river.

Another letter from Cayuga ferry, to a gent. in this city, dated 30th April, says:

"All the Cayuga indians are gone and gone to Buffaloecreek, we suppose to join the southern indians."

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, *May* 16. Last Monday night the following horrible deed was perpetrated at Norwich, by Selah Sheldon, the father of three children, two sons and a daughter, the youngest aged

nths. Taking the opportunity when his wife and father were withdrawn a few rods from the house, ying the eldest in the bed, the youngest in the cra-, and the second sitting at his feet; he came with axe, and laying the head of his youngest child er the side of the cradle, after two or three strokes its neck, as appeared by observation, cut its throat the most awful manner. The second child in her ght ran with the tidings to her mother, who hasten- into the house found her husband holding the wea- of death over the eldest son, whom he had drag- from the bed to the floor—seizing instantly the , she prevented the uplified stroke. A jury was led who pronounced the babe murdered. The un- ural father was immediately taken into custody, was permitted to attend the remains of the slaugh- ed babe to the meetinghouse, where a sermon a- ted to the occasion was delivered by the reverend nry A. Rowland, from Eccles. ix. 3. *The heart the sons of men is full of evil, and madness is in their art while they live, and after that they go to the dead.* e was afterwards sent on by authority to be commit- d to the common goal to await his trial.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *May* 4. On Monday arrived here, his ritanic majesty's ship Alegator, of 28 guns, Isaac offin, esq. commander, from Halifax. On pass- g the castle, the Alegator saluted the flag of the u- ited states with 13 guns, which were immediately eturned from that fortress. This mutual attention n powers that were but lately hostile to each other, hews the superior liberality of the age we live in— nd proclaims to the world the verification of that emorable instrument the declaration of independ- nce, in which our political fathers declared that they should hold the king and subjects of Greatbritain, they did the rest of the world—ENEMIES in war, peace, FRIENDS."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *May* 30.

xtract of a letter from Benson, to the printer, dated May 19, 1791.

"The freemen's meeting for the choice of federal presentatives, is fixed by the governor, to be on e 13th of July next; and the county clerks are to eet for sorting and counting the votes, at Rutland d Windsor, on the 27th of the same month."

The advantages derived from a regular communi- tion with the various parts of the union, and the ferent quarters of the several states, with each her, are beginning to be realized by Vermont, and hope will enforce the conviction, that legislative tronage will render essential service, and compensate the labor of individuals in the public cause. The te of Newhampshire have lately established post- ers in every direction through the state, and the blic are now reaping the fruits of the wisdom of ir legislators. It is hoped a more liberal sentiment l prevail at the next session of our legislature, than t which induced them to repeal the late law mak- a trifling allowance to postriders.

In a late Philadelphia paper, a writer points out a thod to avoid the distress of a want of hay, as fol- ws, viz. About the end of May or beginning of ne, but not later, let the farmer who is apprehen- of a want of hay for winter, plough twice a e of ground, in size proportionable to his wants, n choose indian corn of the smallest size, in order ow it thick, and sow at the rate of 3 or 3 1-2 hels to an acre. Before he sows it the corn should during 24 hours in water, to hasten germination, to prevent its being eaten by birds. It requires more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be ormed when the blossoms begin to come out of capsula;—the plant is then full of juice, and its ks exceedingly succulent. Cattle eat it greedily, it proves a good substitute for hay. It should be as quick as possible. The ground may be ghed after this mowing and sown with any winter , for it does not stand long on the ground to verish it; on the contrary, it is rather enriched e immense quantity of tender roots, buried in the ching.

he last southern papers contain accounts of the dent's arrival at Charleston, Southcarolina: from ongratulatory addresses presented to him on his al at the several stages, and the warmth of affec- manifested by the citizens of America, who are ed with his presence in his progress, we may safe- ture to assert, that he possesses in a singularly e- nt degree, the sincere love of the whole commu- over whom he has the happiness to preside.

several late convivial meetings on special occa- in some of the states, toasts have been introduc- the number restricted to 13, either purposely or ntally. Our friends in Newyork, of the socie- t. Tammany, (among whom was his excellen- ernor Clinton) are among the number, who s we think, failed in this point, in politeness. er young the states may be (as to union) which t the federal number to 15, they are not per- lly destitute of spirit or importance, in the mation; and will no doubt conclude it best for their OLD FRIENDS to complete the number, tho' it may be at the expense of diminishing the size of their glasses.

A gentleman from the northward informs, that the party at the british post lately holden in this state, has recently been recalled.

By the same gentleman we are informed, that a few days since, a WOMAN, belonging to Bridport, having for some days observed the pigeons to be very thick round a certain salt spring, near her house, charged a musket, and lay in ambush till a favorable opportunity presented for a shot, when, on the discharge of her gun, she killed thirtyone fine pigeons.

DIED.]—On Friday last, in the 16th year of his age, Lansing Chase, eldest son of capt. Ebenezer Chase, of this town.

Printingoffice, Bennington, May 30, 1791.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the opinion of the most enlightened men, a general knowledge of the laws of the land, is the greatest promoter of the harmony and happiness of society. If a law book were deposited in every family, in this state, and those parts of it which are peculiarly designed to secure private interest, and guard community from outrage, were occasionally attended to, men by becoming wiser would become better citizens; and of course more firm republicans.—Knowledge and virtue are the support of republican governments: ignorance and vice the introducers of monarchy and despotism.

To promote this beneficial design, the encrease of useful knowledge, the printer of the Vermont Gazette, has been induced to undertake a republication of the STATUTE LAWS OF VERMONT, *including those passed since the former revision, till the rising of the assembly in January,* 1791, *and the acts respecting the surveyorgeneral's sales. The undertaking is great, and the expence far from inconsiderable, when the circumstances of the proposed publisher are considered: but the idea of a speedy reimbursement of his expenses, derived from a full conviction of the utility of the design, induced him cheerfully to proceed on the business; and as he has engaged the friendly assistance of gentlemen of the law, in the vicinity of the press, he engages with confidence, that the work shall be accurately executed. The patronage of gentlemen who wish well to the undertaking, is earnestly solicited; and their favors will be gratefully acknowledged.*

Subscription papers are now lodged with gentlemen in most of the towns in this state, with whom those who choose to become signers, will oblige the publisher by leaving their names immediately, as a return of the papers will be called for in a few weeks.

As the books cannot possibly be afforded at the low rate of one dollar, unless a respectable number of subscribers are obtained, it is hoped every gentleman who wishes to promote public spirit and enterprize, will exert himself to preserve the publisher from loss. 2

BROWN's EDITION OF THE LAWS.

AS this edition of the statutes of the united states is to be printed at the seat of government, and with the approbation of congress, and as the proof sheets shall be collated with the original rolls and records by sworn clerks, in the office of the secretary of state, there can be no doubt but it will meet with a candid, and universal reception.

Confiding particularly in the patronage of the citizens of the united states, whose interests are most materially connected with the due execution of this work, the editor submits to their consideration the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1st. The work shall be printed with a new type on good paper.

2nd. The acts of the different sessions of each congress (the duration of which is limited, by the constitution, to the term of two years) shall be con[illegible]ed in one volume, octavo, and be deliverd to the subscribers in boards.

3rd. The volume, from the commencement of the first, to the conclusion of the session, shall be printed with the utmost expedition; and every volume shall be ready to be delivered at Philadelphia in a few days after the close of every future congress;—or the work shall be delivered in numbers at the close of each session (at the option of the subscribers) the acts of each session making a number.

4th. The first volume shall contain such acts of the congress, under the confederation, as may be thought most important to be generally known in the administration of the present government, together with the acts of the first, second, and third sessions of the present congress, and the treaties which have been entered into with foreign nations, and with the indian tribes.

The first volume, it is supposed, will contain five hundred and fifty pages; in this case the price will be one dollar and two-thirds: should the number of pages be more or less the price will be increased or diminished in proportion.

The price of all subsequent volumes will be in proportion to the first, calculating according to the number of pages.

5th. A complete index shall be annexed to each volume.

ANDREW BROWN.

☞ *Subscriptions for the above work are received by David Russell, in Bennington.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1791. 2

WILLIAM BUELL,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
From New-haven, in Connecticut.

HAS lately set up his business near col. Lyon's iron works, in Fairhaven, where he performs all kinds of work belonging to the above branches, with faithfulness, neatness and dispatch.

He makes and has for sale, silver, plated, and pinchbeck shoe and kneebuckles; jewels and necklaces; officers silver mounted hangers; horsemen's swords, pinchbeck mounted, and neatly gilt; plated bridle buckles and tips; with many other articles too numerous to mention——all which he sells on the most reasonable terms, both as to price and mode of payment, and will make it his constant endeavor to serve and oblige his customers.

All orders will be punctually performed, and the smallest favors received with gratitude, by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM BUELL.

May 30, 1791. 2t4

THE proprietors and land owners in the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of fivepence on the pound, on the list 1790, *granted by the legislature in October last, are hereby notified—that unless they pay said tax immediately, so much of their respective lots as will pay the same with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in Monkton, on the 21st of July next, at ten o'clock a. m. The delinquent names, with the sums respectively due, are as follows:*

The rights of Benjamin Ferris, Zebulon Ferriss, Read Ferriss, Partridge Thatcher, Thomas Burling, Geerge Duel, Abraham Thomas, Haddock Brown, jun. 6/10 each, 1-2 of the first division. The second and third divisions of Daniel Merritt, and Joshua Watson 4/9 each. The first and third division of Thomas Weller, John Burling, and John Downing 4/9 each. One half of the right of John Southgate, and Tille Weller 3/5 each. The first division of Benjamin Ferriss, and Theodore Atkinson, 4/2 each. The third divisions of Abraham Dow, Jonathan Akins, Zadock Noble, George Soul, Jacob Watson, and John Lawrence, 7d each. The second and third divisions of Nehemiah Merritt, John Thorn, Peter Dobson, John Franklin, and Richard Wibert, 4/8 each. 150 acres of the first, second, and third divisions of Edward Lawrence, [illegible] Haddock, 5/10 each, 1-2 of the first division, [illegible] third division of John Burling, jun. 2/8, 28 acres of the first division. The third division of Walter Franklin, 4/9, 150 acres of the first division. The second division of Thomas Dobson, 5/3, 1-2 of the first division. The third division of Nathan Soul, 1/8, 120 acres of the first division, and half of the second and third divisions of Daniel Chase, 3/10, 9 acres of the first division of John Hoeg, jun. 7d. The second division of John Lawrence, 2/1.

FREDERICK SMITH, constable.

Monkton, January 27, 1791. 2t4

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session at Bennington, in 1791, *grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Tomlinson, in the county of Windham, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town.—These are therefore to give notice to the landowners in said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor, on said roads, any time between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of October next, on application to the subscribers, who are a committee appointed to superintend said business.*

HENRY BOND,
MOSES GRAY,
EZRA EASON.

Tomlinson, April 12, 1791. 2W4

ABIMALECK

WILL cover this season, at the stable of Matthias Cobb, in the southwest part of Shaftsbury, at the low price of one dollar the leap, two dollars the season, four to risque a foal.

ABIMALECK *is full blooded; three years old last June; fifteen hands high; he is of a dark brown colour; of straight limbs, round and long body, square and full breast, long neck, slim head, full and pleasant eyes, with a lofty carriage of head and tail, joined with a most genteel trot and canter, will gain the attention of the public, it is sure Abimaleck will not fail to please. A sight of him is enough to recommend him—without any further encomiums. Also,*

WILL COVER,
At the same stable,
A LIKELY JACKASS;

The most expert for covering mares of any in this country, at the same price as the abovementioned horse.

☞ *The highest prices given for mules by the subscriber—*

JOHNSON BINGHAM.

May 23, 1791. 3t2

WHEREAS ANNE, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and has refused to live with me as a wife—I do therefore forbid all persons trusting her, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

GEORGE GARDNER, jun.

Pownal, May 28, 1791. 2t

Parnassian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,
Please to publish the following
SERIOUS THOUGHTS OF AN AGED MAN,
Written on his birth day.

THIS day is three score years and ten
Since I receiv'd my breath;
And very slothful I have been
Preparing for my death.

II.

A thousand phantoms fill'd my mind,
As days came rolling on:
As one that's deaf, or one that's blind,
I know not how they're gone.

III.

Now the full age of man is come—
This is the very day:
But, oh! my God, what have I done
To spend the time away?

IV.

When I look back on miss-spent days,
I fear thy dreadful rod;
So many spent in mirth and plays—
So little done for God.

V.

A silver grey o'erspreads my face,
A hoary head appears,
Which calls aloud to seek for grace,
With penitential tears.

VI.

I find a sore corrupted will,
But little faith is found;
But there is balm in Gilead still,
To heal the deadly wound.

VII.

Should I be left unto despair,
'Tis hell within my breast;
But unto Jesus I'll repair,
And he can give me rest.

VIII.

If God should add unto my days
And give me longer space,
Oh! may I spend them to his praise,
And seek forgiving grace.

IX.

May God uphold me all this day,
By his supporting grace—
Give me a heart to love and pray,
And speed the heavenly race.

X.

The age of man is past with me,
Be it my soul thy care,
From sin and satan to get free,
To meet thy God prepare.

T. R****Y.

Shoreham, May 1, 1791.

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session at Bennington, in 1791, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Hydespark, and Johnson, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in each town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors of each of said towns, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, in the months of June, July, and August next, on application to the committee, who are appointed to superintend said business.*

JOHN M'DANIEL,
JABEZ FITCH,
PETER MARTIN, } *Committee for Hydespark.*

JOHN M'DANIEL,
JEREMIAH M'DANIEL,
JONATHAN M'CONNEL, } *Committee for Johnson.*

Cambridge, April 19, 1791. 51t1

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Bennington, on the first Wednesday of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, May 9, 1791. 52t2

APPLICATION *having been made to me, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Strafford, in said county, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of the township of said Strafford, to meet at the house of col Mabel Chamberlin, inholder in said Strafford, on the second day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk, collector, treasurer, and other necessary proprietary officers. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division in whole or in part, of their said lands, and take proper measures for that purpose. 4. To see if the proprietors will vote to the several settlers in said town, those lots on which they are settled, in lieu of their drafts, in the first, second or third divisions. 5. To see if the proprietors will vote to establish the several pitches which have heretofore been made, agreeably to the former agreements of said proprietors, and not contrary to any law in force at the time of making the same. 6. To see if the proprietors will confirm the draft of the second division lots heretofore made by the proprietors, as they stand recorded in the eighth and ninth pages of the book of records of the doings of said proprietors, folio first; and to transact any other business relative to said proprietorship, then thought necessary.*

WILLIAM DENISON, justice peace.

Strafford, April 16, 1791. 51W3

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their adjourned session, at Bennington, in 1791, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in each town.—This is therefore to notify to each of the proprietors and land owners of each of said towns, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time between now and the 10th of September next, on application to the committee, duly appointed to superintend said business.

HUBBART BARLOW,
JOSEPH BAKER,
JAMES HAWLEY,
ANDREW BRADLEY,
SAMUEL B. SHELDEN,
ELISHA SHELDEN,
SILAS HATHAWAY: } Committee.

Smithfield, April 20, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS the legislature did, at their session at Castleton, in October, 1790, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in Williamstown, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads, &c. The land owners are therefore notified, that they have liberty to work out their tax, any time in the month of September next, or in the month of June following, by applying to the committee for directions.

CORNELIUS LYNDE,
PEARLY HOWE,
EDMUND BARRON, } Committee.

Williamstown, May 2, 1791. 51W1

THIS is to notify the proprietors and land owners in the township of Williston, Chittenden county, state of Vermont, that the general assembly at their session in October 1788, at Manchester, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads and making bridges in said town, and appointed the subscribers a committee to superintend said work, for the purposes aforesaid—This is therefore to notify said proprietors and land owners, that they have liberty to work out said tax, any time in the months of May, June, July, August, or September next, by applying to either of the subscribers, who will set them to work in said months, and not after.

JONATHAN SPAFFORD,
AMOS BROWNSON,
DAVID TALCOTT.

Williston, April 14, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their adjourned session, in January, 1791, did grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in the township of Brookfield, in the state aforesaid, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges, making and repairing roads, &c. and having appointed the subscribers a committee to collect said tax—also to superintend the collection of a penny tax, granted by the general assembly, in October 1787, for the purpose of making and repairing roads, &c. They hereby notify the proprietors and land owners of Brookfield, aforesaid, that they may have liberty to work out their taxes, any time before the first day of September next, on application to the committee.

OLIVER DURKEE,
ELISHA ALLIS,
TIMOTHY COWLES,

Brookfield, May 2, 1791. 51W1

THE proprietors of Wilderburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings and 7 pence, halfpenny, on each right, (public rights excepted) granted by said proprietors, at their meeting, legally holden at said Wilderburgh, on the 7th day of September last, to defray the expense of allotting the third division, in said township, and other legal charges, are informed—That so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Asa Edgerton, esq. in Randolph, county aforesaid, on the 28th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow:

Jedediah Bassett, Jonathan Warren.
Elisha Hunt.

JOSIAH EDSON, collector.

Randolph, May 6, 1791. 51W1

THE *subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate, for the district of Addison, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Benajah Webster, late of Ferrisburgh, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—That they will attend the business of said appointment, at the dwelling-house of Zadock Everest, esq. in Addison, on the second Mondays of July and August next, from one till four o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days.*

No accounts will be allowed unless exhibited within six months from this date, properly attested.

ZADOCK EVEREST,
SETH STORRS,
TIMOTHY WOODFORD,

Addison, March 9, 1791. 52t3

NOTIFICATION.

THE *proprietors and land owners of the township of Addison, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly, in October, 1790, are hereby notified—That unless said tax is paid by the 27th of June next, their lands will be sold at public vendue, on said day, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, for the payment of said tax and cost, as the law directs, at the dwellinghouse of Zadock Everist, esq. in said Addison. The names of the original proprietors, are as follow, with 4s2 due on each right, unless otherwise marked:*

Jonas Bilton	*Isaac Spencer*
William Bogus,	*Jerard Spencer*
George Gotfrey	*James Stewart*
Matthew Sears	*Nathaniel Fisk, 3rd division, each 1s1*
Hobert Spencer	
Nathaniel Sparrow	*Ebenezer Spencer, 2s1*
Isaac Clark	*William Stewart, 2s1 in 2nd division.*
Ichabod Olmsted	
Jonah Cone, 2nd div. 3s1	*John Olmsted, 1s2*
Daniel Cone	*James Bogus, 8d.*
Joseph Spencer	

Daniel Cone, 3s2, home lots, No. 9, 1s3, do. 2[illegible] 47, 1s2. first division, in the 8000, so called, 13, 1[illegible] 23, 26, 41, 42, 43, 3d. on each number. 2nd Division, in the 8000, so called, numbers 7, 10, 20, 21 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 4[illegible] 1s8 due on each.

EBENEZER WRIGHT, constable.

Addison, May 6, 1791. 52t3

COVERING HORSES ADVERTISED

MR. SPRAGUE'S BEAUTIFUL HORSE
S N I P,

WILL *stand to cover, this season, one half time at his stable in Williamstown, the other half at the stable of Thomas Gold, esq. in Pittsfield; he will be at mr. Gold's on the 9th of May, and continue the week out, and alternately every second week through the season.*

SNIP *is a full blooded horse, a bright bay, sired in Newengland: his pedigree can be traced back to the old Godolfin—the best horse ever imported from Barbary to England.*

The terms are two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, and eight dollars to warrant a mare to foal. The pay will be expected before the last of January next, in cash or grain.

Mr. Hudson will attend Snip, and offers his services to the public as a FARRIER—he can be well recommended for the best in the country.

April 25, 1791.

The noted HORSE
J A N U S

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, the ensuing season, at the price of fifteen shillings the single leap, five dollars the season, and ten dollars to ensure a foal. Payment to be made in grain by the first of January next.

Janus is a fullblooded horse, about sixteen hands high, elegantly built, and genteel in carriage. His pedigree is well ascertained, and his reputation for getting fine colts indisputable; as can be made to appear by authentic documents. He has been reckoned one of the swiftest running horses in America.

Janus has been kept for several years past in Chester county, state of Newyork, and was acknowledged by good judges, as fine a horse as that county could produce.

To those acquainted with the pedigree of Janus, further recommendation is unnecessary—those who are not, and are desirous of raising genteel colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves, and it is presumed, if elegant proportion and easy carriage, is capable of pleasing, his appearance will give them much satisfaction—and convince them of the reasonableness of the demand for his service.

EMMUEL BRAI[illegible]

Good pasturing for mares, if required.

Sunderland, April 20.